
VICTORIAN ENTOMOLOGIST



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News Bulletin of The Entomological Society of Victoria Inc.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA (Inc)

MEMBERSHIP

Any person with an interest in entomology shall be eligible for Ordinary membership. Members of the Society include professional, amateur and student entomologists, all of whom receive the Society's News Bulletin, the Victorian Entomologist.

OBJECTIVES

The aims of the Society are:

- (a) to stimulate the scientific study and discussion of all aspects of entomology,
- (b) to gather, disseminate and record knowledge of all identifiable Australian insect species,
- (c) to compile a comprehensive list of all Victorian insect species,
- (d) to bring together in a congenial but scientific atmosphere all persons interested in entomology.

MEETINGS

The Society's meetings are held at the 'Discovery Centre', Lower Ground Floor, Museum Victoria, Carlton Gardens, Melway reference Map 43 K5 at 8 p.m. on the third Tuesday of even months, with the exception of the December meeting which is held on the second Tuesday. Lectures by guest speakers or members are a feature of many meetings at which there is ample opportunity for informal discussion between members with similar interests. Forums are also conducted by members on their own particular interest so that others may participate in discussions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (2008)

Ordinary Member	\$30 (overseas members \$32)
Country Member	\$26 (Over 100 km from GPO Melbourne)
Student Member	\$18
Electronic (only)	\$20
Associate Member	\$ 7 (No News Bulletin)
Institution	\$35 (overseas Institutions \$40)

Associate Members, resident at the same address as, and being immediate relatives of an ordinary Member, do not automatically receive the Society's publications but in all other respects rank as ordinary Members.

LIFE MEMBERS: P. Carwardine, Dr. R. Field, D. Holmes, Dr. T. New, Dr. K. Walker.

Cover design by Alan Hyman.

Cover illustration: The pale Sun Moth, *Synemon selene* Klug, is an endangered species restricted to perennial grassland dominated by *Austroanthonia* in Western Victoria. It is now extinct in SA, and was presumed extinct in Vic. until its rediscovery, in February 1991, by the late Frank Noelker and Fabian Douglas. The Victorian Populations are parthenogenetic with all specimens comprising females, a most unusual trait in the Castniidae. Illustration by Michael F. Braby.

Minutes of the General Meeting 19 August 2008

Present: S. Curle, G. Carle, A. Carle, A. Glaister, D. Stewart, K. Walker, K. Harris, R. Best, S. Mustoe, W. Moore, P. Lillywhite, M. Birchinell, P. Marriott, L. Gibson, I. Endersby

Apologies: D. Dobrosak, P. Carwardine

Correspondence:

Sue Bendel accepted as member.

Treasurers Report:

No report available.

Editors Report:

No report available.

General Business:

This meeting was a first for the society. It is a little different to the normal meetings and thus no reports were available as normal (see above).

Insects on the Internet

This general meeting was the first time we have tried to bring together the

With the proliferation of web sites featuring photographs and information about insects, the Society thinks that it is timely to host a forum which reviews the status and opportunities of this medium.

Ken Harris (Friends of Morwell National Park), Russell Best (Riddells Creek Landcare Group), Simon Mustoe (Victorian Dragonflies aka AES Applied Ecology Solutions) and Ken Walker (Melbourne Museum) gave short presentations on their own work and the challenges they face.

Discussion canvassed topics such as:

- networks, sites and institutional facilities being developed both locally and internationally; how we can benefit from new opportunities
- ensuring we do not lose valuable information when the webmaster moves on
- quality control of the information we supply

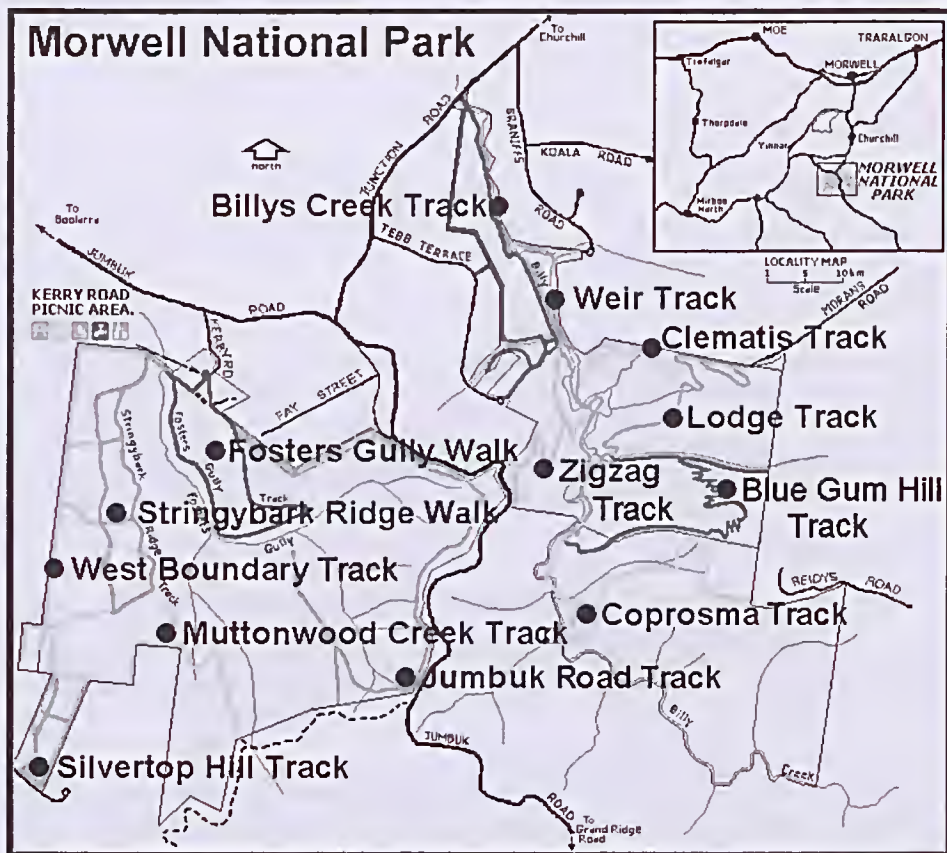
The meeting had a mix of people who are involved in various fields and are themselves contributing to the growth.

Peter Marriott opened the meeting with general introductions and proposed the agenda for the meeting.

Ken Harris – Friends of Morwell National Park

Ken's area of interest was development and maintenance of the Morwell National Park Website - <http://morwellnp.pangean.net/browser/index.html>

This website covers Morwell National Park as detailed:



Ken gave us a very interesting run through the website that they have published. Ken said that they get visitors to the website both locally, nationally and even international interest.

Ken informed us that the website maintenance is very variable; some weeks not needing much attention at all, with other times spending some 4-5 hours on it.

Ken also bought with him a publication of the local fauna that was produced some years ago and is still available for purchase from the National Park.

Russell Best – Riddells Creek Landcare Group

Russell also gave us a run through of their website that has been published; presenting areas of interest such as the flora and fauna of the area. It is understood that their approach is slightly

different to Morwell NP. The site contains approximately 30 moths currently identified, with a further 200 yet to be identified and loaded onto the site.

<http://www.riddells creeklandcare.org.au/>

Riddells Creek is situated ~50km NW of Melbourne. It is blessed with a number of flora & fauna reserves covering a range of ecosystems including grassland, heathy dry forest and grassy. It is where the flat western basalt plains meet the foothills and forest of the Macedon Range.

Russell reported that they spend over 10 hours a week maintaining not only this website but also an associated plant society website too. The site is developed using Dreamweaver. Russell said that the website is a community minded site which is great fun. Hits on the website come from all sorts of sources, and visitors who have expertise in particular field offer assistance in identification where errors are spotted.

Russell also has a colour publication that they have produced (the website came first and then the publication) which was also available for the meeting to browse through and purchase. Macedon Range Flora; a photographic guide to the flora of Barrm Birm, Riddells Creek by Russell Best & David Francis

Simon Mustoe (AES Applied Ecology Solutions)

Simon's laptop had difficulties in connecting to the projection equipment so we were unable to see the presentation that Simon had previously prepared for us. I could go on about the PC vs. Apple debate but fear this is not the forum. Perhaps down the pub one day.

Simon's main website (from a purely insect perspective) - http://www.ecology-solutions.com.au/vic_dragonflies/ though Simon does have other Internet websites of interest (Marine).

The website was initially started due to dragonflies and a number of people who have digital cameras and lots of pictures.

The site has a Java interface, is developed using Dreamweaver and html coding.

An enormous amount of time is spent putting 'things' online.

Simons new website project has the intention of potentially helping to streamline all of the huge amount of time people spend on the internet.

Simon is building a content management system to enable anyone to add information.

For example, people away on a trip can input directly into the website, from anywhere in the world, recording photos etc. It is planned to capture the name, Longitude, Latitude, date and associated notes.

To try and ensure quality of information, expert users would have a special sign on and access to the website and data. Biggest problem would be in data accuracy and misidentification. This is where the more serious people in their field would be encouraged to validate some of the data that has been entered.

Would envisage this would be for sites like the Dragonfly Site and the Marine Wildlife site; though ultimately, no reason to restrict it to just these two area's.

Ultimately, the aim is to run this as a business and consequently it would need to be profitable. In terms of costs, develop the website, data is free from all sources, biggest cost would be to maintain (time).

Users would sign an agreement to protect copy write and other people material.

Established Russell Best is working on a similar website design.

Ken Walker (Senior Curator of Entomology at the Melbourne Museum)

Ken opened his presentation around the changing world of the web, plagiarism and so on. As anyone can essentially copy anything from the internet, their initial website is public domain.

It has become obvious from this meeting that we are all trying to do the same thing, as indeed are the museum with the information – trying to make it available; the museum certainly doesn't want to hoard this information.

The current website - <http://museumvictoria.com.au/bioinformatics/> - holds ½ million data records. It is a content management system for each data entry.

Ken gave the meeting a demonstration of the data mining capabilities on some species of butterfly. Demonstration species listings by locality, date, terrain etc.

The website mapping is based on the 1/1000 Series maps.

Using the website, students start to gain 'evidence based learning' and are able to make decisions based on the data reported.

Working in line with the 'Atlas of Living Australia' (<http://www.ala.org.au/>), the museum has decided to put its own data out. <http://museumvictoria.com.au/Collections-Research/>

Standard methodologies and taxonomic names are inconsistent across different Australian authorities; the ALA appears to be the consistent listing that most people seem to use as a reference point.

The taxonomic hierarchy follows that of Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) (<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/abrs/>).

We touched on the need to make data and records available, but have to be careful and mindful that we do not publish information that would perhaps give too much information away as to the locality of protected species, perhaps having a detrimental effect to that species in the wrong collector's hands.

Ken then moved onto some of the latest works that they are involved in – the Pests and Diseases Image Library (PaDIL) - <http://www.padil.gov.au/>

An extract from the website describes best's its objectives:

Guarding against pest and disease invasion is a key component of Australia's National Plant

Health Strategy and the National Prevention and Management of Marine Pest Incursions. Rapid recognition of Emergency Plant Pests and Marine Pests is critical to ensure appropriate response strategies are implemented. PaDIL helps protect against invasive threats to Australia's economy, environment, human health and amenity.

Offering high-quality colour diagnostic images and information on pests and diseases along with a number of comparative native species.

Ken gave us several looks through the data and demonstrated the incredible imaging technology. Ken used one particular example, the Auger Beetle *Paraxylogenes pistaciae* showing how the information can be shared quickly and efficiently.

The images were photographs using methods that the society has seen just over a year ago with the work that Lucinda Gibson's Image Type Project was doing at the museum (19th June 2007). The website contains some of Lucy's images but also other images brought together by the team at the museum.

Ken was also able to demonstrate the 'zoomify' capability of the images. Whereby the original huge image is broken down into lots and lots of smaller jpegs; but giving the user the ability to really zoom into the incredible detail of the insect.

Additionally, Ken was also able to show how the images and the site can be used to do direct comparisons of insect structure. As the images are stored in a database structure detailing the image type (head, thorax and so on); direct comparisons of species anatomy can be made very quickly and easily by the user.

The website is now starting to develop into other areas of quarantine management and taxonomy.

In conclusion, the world seems to be waking up to the fact that we need to be continuing to do the monitoring that we have done in the past. That the data collected is a valuable source of information of our environment. People seem to be realising it is still as important as ever to do.

Many of the website that we observed, and the direction that they are all going in, all seems to be in a very similar direction. The need for sharing information collaboratively is evident. Keeping these sites consistent across themselves to enable the sharing of data and thus information will be a challenge yet to be addressed.

Next Meetings:

If you are planning to attend any of these meetings; please refer to the website for any last minute amendments.

2008:			
Month	Date	Planned event	
September:	16 th	Council meeting	
October:	21 st	Members excursion	Excursion. Date confirmed. Visit to AQIS at Tullamarine.
November:	18 th	Council meeting	
December:	9 th	Members meeting	Please note, December's meeting date is 2 nd Tuesday of December to try and avoid Christmas celebrations.

Meeting closed at 21:54

Minutes of the Councillor's Meeting 16 September 2008

The meeting was opened at 17:17

Present: I. Endersby, P. Lillywhite, P. Marriott

Apologies: M. Birtchnell, S. Curle, D. Dobrosak, D. Stewart, K. Walker

As there were insufficient members present to form a quorum, informal discussions were held.

Treasurer's Report:

Account balances stand at: General Account \$5,547; Awards Account \$5,494. Receipt of term deposit interest means that sufficient cash is available to meet payments for the remainder of the year. Nine members are still unfinancial and should be sent a final reminder with the next issue of *Victorian Entomologist*.

A grant of \$11,000 has been received from the Norman Wettenhall Foundation to assist with the publication of the first two volumes of the "Moths of Victoria". Sales of these two volumes will finance the rest of the series.

The previous general meeting, which was a forum on data recording, was reviewed. The major needs are a web host that is viable in the long term, and a tool for preparing databases, and the meeting had addressed these points. The Society should monitor developments on these topics and also facilitate data gathering, particularly by members of the Society.

Discussion of a paper on future directions for the Society, submitted by the Secretary, was deferred until a larger group was present.

A number of suggestions for speakers and possible visits to collections in 2009 were listed for confirmation.

The meeting was closed at 18:45.

A Voracious Assassin

Ken Harris

26 Haverbrack Crescent, Churchill 3842 – kennedyh@iinet.com.au

I live on the outskirts of Churchill in Victoria, Australia and have a garden of about 0.75 acres.

March, in Australia, is the beginning of Autumn, and there is not a lot in flower in the garden. One plant is flowering profusely, the Garlic Chives – *Allium tuberosum* (Fig.1). Not only are they flowering well, but they are very attractive to insects.

Butterflies are numerous on the flowers. The introduced Cabbage White – *Pieris rapae* (Fig.2) is a common visitor.

Other common visitors are the Meadow Argus – *Junonia villida* (Fig.3) and the smallest local butterfly, the Common Grass Blue – *Zizania labradus* (Fig.4), although I did not manage to photograph these on the garlic chives.

The most common butterfly visitors were two sorts of skippers. First is the Dispar Skipper – *Dispar compacta* (Fig.5). This little skipper was very common on the flowers in late February, with sometimes 6 or more feeding at the same time. Less common but still pretty regular is one of the smallest of the skippers, the Yellow-banded Dart – *Ocybadistes walkeri*. (Fig.6)

As well as the butterflies, bees and flies also found food in the flowers. The bees include the introduced Honey Bee – *Apis mellifera* (Fig.7), but also a lot of little native Reed Bees – *Exoneura bicolor* (Fig.8).

One little fly was probably the commonest visitor to the flowers. I have not been able to identify it exactly but believe it to be a *Musca* sp. (Fig.9). Another much less common fly I eventually discovered to be a rather unusual Bee Fly from the Bombyliidae, *Gerou dispar* (Fig.10).

One more typical Bee Fly, an *Exoprosopa* sp. (Fig.11) also visited the flowers, as did one tiny little Pyralid Moth, *Oenoglyphis fugalis* (Fig.12).

All these insects were feeding on the flowers, gathering either nectar or pollen.

On the 3rd March I spotted a villain sharing at the feast. I found a lovely red Assassin Bug, on a flower-head, but it was not feeding on the flowers, it had its long slender beak sunk into one of the flies and was feeding on the fly.

I caught it and posed it on a leaf (with fly) for some photos (Fig.13).

I then collected it, in the hope of later getting a full identification and it proved to be the Assassin Bug *Gnathocoris australis* (Fig.13).

Five days later, I was watching the insects on the flowers again and I saw another assassin bug on the same flowers, and again it had a fly impaled on its beak. I took some more pictures this time without disturbing the bug (Fig.14).

I was getting interested in this bug, so I started watching it regularly. Later in the day I saw it with another fly and a bit later still, I saw it for the first time without its prey. I wanted a picture of the Victorian Entomologist 38(5) October 2008

bug on its own, so I went and got my camera. By the time I had returned, yet another fly was being consumed. There may be many more, but I am sure that it ate at least three flies on that day. I did later get a picture of the bug without a fly (Fig.15).

The next day I watched for it again. During the morning the flowers are in shade, and I saw no insects on the flowers at all, but by lunch time the assassin was back and again had a fly pierced by its beak.

I wanted to see the assassin at work, so when, in the afternoon, I found the bug on a flower-head on its own, I stayed and watched closely. Twice I saw flies land near the bug on the flower-head, and each time the bug made a quick movement, but the fly escaped unharmed. A third time a fly landed just out of reach and the bug raised its head and beak and one front leg. The fly moved closer to the bug and as I watched the bug plunged its beak into the fly and the fly was doomed. I believe that the bug digests the insides of the fly and sucks them up, discarding the empty shell.

All these food items had been flies, possibly all of the same species, but on the third day the bug was present again on its own on a flower-head. I had my camera, but needed to change lens. When I was ready, the bug had just struck on its latest prey, which this time was not a fly, but one of the little red and black Reed Bees. This last picture shows the Assassin just after plunging its beak into the Reed Bee and shows what an effective weapon it is (Fig.16)!

We were looking on it as a welcome predator while it ate flies, but were sorry to see that bees are also on his diet!

The Assassin was resting below the flower-heads (digesting a large meal perhaps), but I realised that he was not the only predator stalking the garlic chives. On one of the flower-heads, I spotted a little Flower Spider – *Diaea evanida* (Fig.17). The spider was down among the flowers and I lifted it on my finger. It immediately abseiled down a thread and I arranged that it land on top of the flowers. It stayed where it landed and when I moved in close to take a photograph, I found that the spider had also caught a fly on the flower-heads and had its fangs buried in the body of the fly.

A second predator was benefiting from the attraction of the flowers. Quite a complete little ecosystem on a small patch of garlic chives!

Our story is still not complete. One more insect was hovering around although not landing on the flowers. To identify it I had to catch it and it proved to be a Sphecid Wasp – *Williamsita bivittata* (Fig.18) and its interest in the feast was probably a search for a suitable host for its eggs as it parasitises flies and other insects.

Although I collected the first one, a second wasp was later seen behaving in the same way keeping watch over the feast on the garlic chives.

Another late arrival at the feast was another day-flying moth, the pretty little Heliotrope Moth – *Utetheisa pulchelloides* (Fig.19).

I would like to acknowledge assistance from Museum Victoria in identifying the insects I found with especial thanks to Peter Mariott and Catriona McPhee.



Fig.1 Garlic Chives - *Allium tuberosum*



Fig.2 Cabbage White - *Pieris rapae*



Fig.3 Meadow Argus - *Junonia villida*

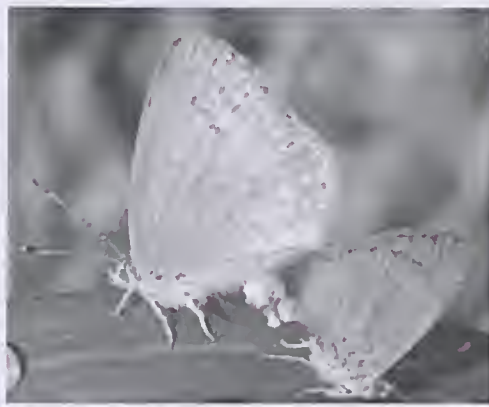


Fig.4 Common Grass Blue - *Zizania labradus*



Fig.5 Dispar Skipper - *Dispar coupecta*

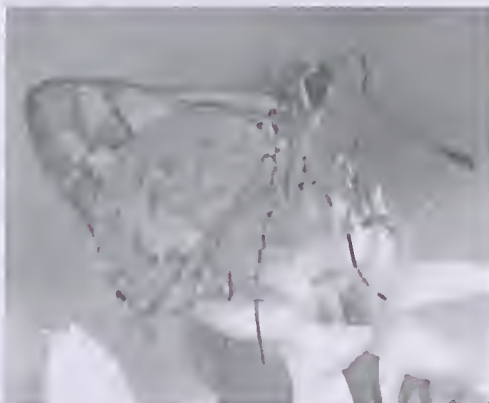


Fig.6 Yellow-banded Dart - *Ocybadistes walkeri*



Fig.7 Honey Bee - *Apis mellifera*



Fig.8 Reed Bee - *Exoneura bicolor*



Fig 9. Fly - *Musca sp.*



Fig 10 Bee fly - *Geron dispar*



Fig. 11 Bee Fly - *Exoprosopa* sp.



Fig.12 Pyralid Moth - *Oenogenes fugalis*

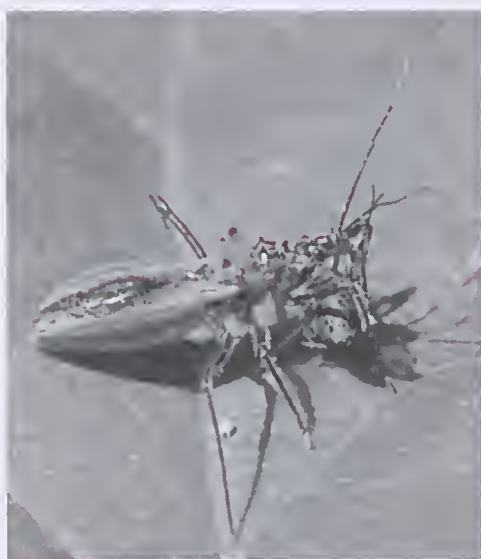


Fig.13 Assassin Bug - *Gminatus australis* with prey (Fly - *Musca* sp.)

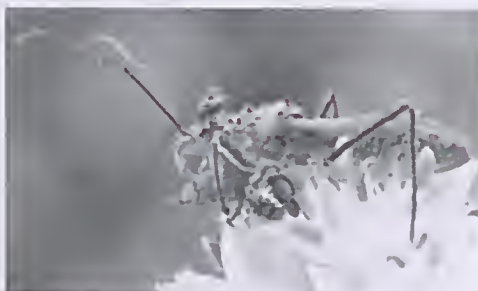


Fig.14 Assassin Bug - *Gminatus australis* with prey (Fly - *Musca* sp.)

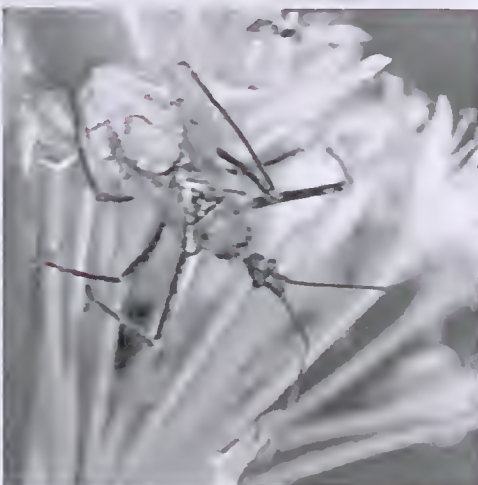


Fig.15 Assassin Bug - *Gminatus australis*



Fig.16 Assassin Bug – *Gminatus australis* with prey
(Reed Bee – *Exoneura bicolor*)

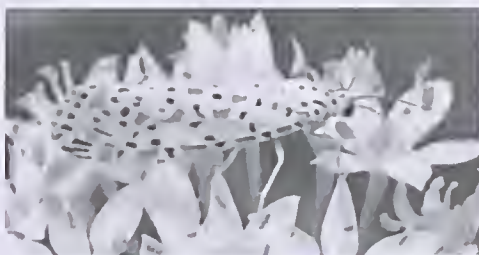


Fig.19 Heliotrope Moth – *Utetheisa pulchelloides*



Fig.17 Flower Spider – *Diaea evanida* with prey (Fly
- *Musca* sp.)



Fig.18 Sphecoid Wasp - *Williamsita bivittata*

A Moth from History *Aglaosoma variegata* (Walker). Recorded at Raymond Island 2007

Andrew Bould, Raymond Island

The following information is further to the article I forwarded to Peter Marriot.

It has been published with a modified version of what you currently have with the following additional information.

As it was an unusual moth for the Gippsland region, another entomologist Peter Marriot contacted me with regards to the moth and revealed some very interesting local history.

Miss Mary Isobel Wise (b.1882, d.1955), a keen naturalist in the late 1800's to early 1900's and holidayed at Paynesville during summer with her family.

Her father, George Wise was a Solicitor and Magistrate at Sale who practised for a record period from 1874 to 1948, was Mayor of Sale and also MHR for Gippsland.

Mary, also known as May, collected moth and butterfly specimens (Lepidoptera), identifying and mounting the specimens for her own collection.

Mary's collection includes specimens taken at Sale, Paynesville and Ocean Grange where the Wise family spent over 55 consecutive years of Christmas holidays.

In 1910, Governor Thomas Gibson Carmichael visited Sale to view Mary's collection of over 3,000 specimens that Mary had obtained from several locations in Australia, India and Central America.

Her collections are now held by the Museum Victoria.

Of particular interest is that Mary had collected specimens of *Aglaosoma variegata* at Paynesville in February of 1900, and January of 1906 and 1916.

With over a century passing, the photographic records further confirm Mary's identification record.

What intrigued me was the fact that even today, the availability of adequate reference books for moth identification is very limited, so how did Mary Wise in the very early twentieth century manage to identify the moth? What reference books did she have or which entomologists did Mary consult?

I have visions of Mary dressed from head to toe, wearing a wide brim bonnet hat trying to catch moths and butterflies without too much vigour as to not be uncomfortable by her corset!

As for my own photographic purposes I was keen to identify the moth having the advantage of digital photography, reference books and the modern method of web sites and emailing to the Discovery Centre for identification purposes.

Oh, I forgot to mention the air conditioning!

References;

Common, I.F.B. – Moths of Australia. ISBN 0 522 84326 3. 1993.

Discovery Centre, Museum Victoria – Simon Hinkley

Peter Marriot - Entomologist

Synan, Peter – Three Cheers For The Commonwealth of Australia; George Henry Wise – Federationist. ISBN 0-947071-22-9. 2001

The Australian Entomological Society publishes the *Australian Journal of Entomology* quarterly. The Entomological Society of Victoria is an affiliated society and will, in future, publish the contents of the Journal for the wider interest of its members.

OVERVIEW

Andrew Mitchell: DNA barcoding demystified

ECOLOGY

Wayne A Robinson: Selection and sharing of sheltered nest sites by ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) in grasslands of the Australian Capital Territory

Caroline G Staub, Francis De Lima & Jonathan D Majer: Determination of host status of citrus fruits against the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitus capitata* (Wiedemann)

Helen F Nahrung, Michael P Duffy, Simon A Lawson & Anthony R Clarke: Natural enemies of *Paropsis atomaria* Olivier (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in south-eastern Queensland eucalypt plantations

Michael P Duffy, Helen F Nahrung, Simon A Lawson & Anthony R Clarke: Direct and indirect effects of egg parasitism by *Neopolycystus* Girault sp. (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) on *Paropsis atomaria* Olivier (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

SYSTEMATICS

Matthew L Buffington: A revision of Australian Thrasorinae Hymenoptera: Figitidae) with a description of a new genus and six new species

Peter Kolesik & Anneke Veenstra-Quah: New gall midge taxa (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) from Australian Chenopodiaceae

Bruce Halliday & Peter Mašán: *Pachydellus hades* (Halliday) (Acari: Pachylaelapidae), a European mite species described from Australia

Chris H S Watts, Peter J Hancock & Remko Leys: *Paroster peelensis* sp. nov.: a new stygobitic water beetle from alluvial gravels in northern New South Wales (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

PEST MANAGEMENT

Tanya L Russell & Brian H Kay: Biologically based insecticides for the control of immature Australian mosquitoes: a review

Zhong Min Liu, Alan Meats & Andrew C Beattie: Seasonal dynamics, dispersion, sequential sampling plans and treatment thresholds for the citrus leafminer, *Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae). in a mature lemon block in coastal New South Wales, Australia
Victorian Entomologist 38(5) October 2008

Garry Levot: Speed of action and *in vitro* efficacy of spinosad against sheep body lice, *Bovicola ovis* (Schrank) (Phthiraptera: Trichodectidae), resistant to pyrethroid, organophosphate or insect growth regulator insecticides

Afsheen Shamshad, Alan D Clift & Sarah Mansfield: Toxicity of six commercially formulated insecticides and biopesticides to third instar larvae of mushroom sciarid, *Lycoriella ingenua* Dufour (Diptera: Sciaridae), in New South Wales, Australia

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

John K Scott, Paul B Yeoh & Danuta K Knihinicki: Redberry mite. *Acalitus essigi* (Hassan) (Acari: Eriophyidae), an additional biological control agent for *Rubus* species (blackberry) (Rosaceae) in Australia

Excursion To AQIS Collection At Tullamarine

- Tuesday 21 October 2008, 8 PM

The October meeting of the Society will be an excursion to the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service laboratory and collection at Tullamarine.

The lab and collection are located in Customs House on the corner of Grants and Centre Roads at Melbourne Airport. Melways Map 5 B6. If you enter the driveway from Centre Road there is ample parking at the back of the building.

Please meet at the front door of the building at 8pm. Our host, Luke Watson will present a description of the AQIS operations at Tullamarine, followed by a tour of the lab and a look at the modest reference collection.

Following the tour, there will be refreshments in the conference room and our hosts will give a presentation about AQIS entomology.

Members and visitors will be welcome.

OFFICE BEARERS

- PRESIDENT:** *Peter Marriott* 8 Adam Street, Bentleigh, ph. 9557 7756 (AH)
- VICE PRESIDENT:** *Peter Carwardine*, 5/154 Grange Road, Carnegie 3163.
ph. 9571 8958 (AH)
- HON SECRETARY:** *Steve Curle*, 5 York Street, Glen Waverley 3150. secretary@entsocvic.org.au
- HON TREASURER:** *Ian Endersby*, 56 Looker Road, Montmorency 3094. ph. 9435 4781 (AH)
- HON EDITORS:** *Melanie Birtchnell*, *Daniel Dobrosak* editor@entsocvic.org.au
- EXCURSIONS SEC:** *Peter Carwardine*, 5/154 Grange Road, Carnegie 3163.
ph. 9571 8958 (AH)
- PUBLIC OFFICER:** *Ian Endersby*, 56 Looker Road, Montmorency 3094. ph. 9435 4781 (AH)
- IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT:** *David Stewart* P.O. Box 2152,
Rosebud Plaza, 3939.
ph. 0419 875 977 dstewa27@optusnet.com.au
- WEBMASTER:** *Daniel Dobrosak*, 66 Wiltonvale Avenue, Hoppers Crossing, 3029.
ph 9695 6577 (BH) ph 9749 1476 (AH). suturalis@yahoo.com
- COUNCILLORS:** *Dr. Ken Walker*, *Peter Lillywhite*, *D. Dobrosak*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE VICTORIAN ENTOMOLOGIST

The Society welcomes contributions of articles, papers or notes pertaining to any aspect of entomology for publication in this Bulletin. Contributions are not restricted to members but are invited from all who have an interest. Material submitted should be responsible and original. The Editor reserves the right to have articles refereed. Statements and opinions expressed are the responsibility of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Society.

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Contributions may be typed on A4 paper or sent to the Hon. editor in *Microsoft Word for Windows* with an enclosed hard copy. The main text of the news bulletin is prepared in 8 point, *Book Antiqua* font (please do not use fixed point paragraph spacing). Contributions may preferably be E-mailed to Internet address: editor@entsocvic.org.au

The deadline for each issue is the third Friday of each odd month.

The Society's Home Page on the World Wide Web is located at:

www.entsocvic.org.au

ADVERTISING

The charge for advertising is \$5.00 per half page.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Minutes of the General Meeting 19 August 2008	73
Minutes of the Councillor's Meeting 16 September 2008	78
Harris, K. A Voracious Assassin	79
Bould, A. A Moth from History <i>Aglaosoma variegata</i> (Walker). Recorded at Raymond Island 2007	85
Contents of the Australian Journal of Entomology Volume 47, Part 3	87
Excursion to AQIS	88

DIARY OF COMING EVENTS

Tuesday October 21st
Excursion. Visit to AQIS at Tullamarine
(see details page 88)

Tuesday November 18th
Council meeting

Tuesday December 9th
Members' Night
Please bring a plate, Light refreshments will be provided.
Members and visitors are encouraged to bring items of interest
or to present short talks on their areas of research

Scientific names contained in this document are *not* intended for permanent scientific record, and are not published for the purposes of nomenclature within the meaning of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, Article 8(b). Contributions may be refereed, and authors alone are responsible for the views expressed.